



EXAMPLE "HIGH BANDWIDTH" SATELLITES

1. High Bandwidth Big LEO's: Iridium, Global Star, Odyssey, ICO, etc

Source: Stevens Water Monitoring Systems, Inc. URL:
http://www.stevenswater.com/telemetry_com/leo_info.html

"Big LEO's are used for technology devices such as high-speed, high-bandwidth data communications, and video conferencing. They carry voice and high-speed data services. They are aimed at data communications and real-time voice into hand-held devices. Big LEO can also offer global services, which are also subject to regulatory requirements. There have been five Big LEO already licensed. The five Big LEO are Iridium, Global Star, Odyssey, ICO Global Communications, Teledesic." (page 1 of '1. Big LEO.pdf')

2. High Bandwidth Optus

Source: Broadband Exchange URL:
<http://www.broadbandxchange.org/regional/communities/providers/optus.pdf>

Broadband over Optus Satellite briefing, 2 June 2004

"SatData is a high bandwidth service available anywhere in Australia from Optus. High bandwidth services to regional and remote towns and communities." (page 9 of '2. Optus.pdf')

3. High Bandwidth STARbus

Source: CTA Incorporated Annual Report, July 11, 1997 (<http://www.secinfo.com/dqT9x.8a.htm>)

"CTA has invested significant resources developing STARbus, a technologically advanced, multi-purpose satellite bus that can be configured to support DTH television, high-bandwidth data transmission or voice communications payloads. Indostar, the first satellite in the STARbus family, is expected to be launched in mid-1997 to provide DTH television in Indonesia." (page 4 of '3. STARbus.pdf')

"CTA has developed STARbus, a technologically advanced, multi-purpose satellite bus that can be configured to support DTH television, high-bandwidth data transmission or voice communications payloads." (page 6 of '3. STARbus.pdf')

4. High Bandwidth Inmarsat Fleet (77, 55, 33)

Source: Stratos Global Corporation URL:

http://www.stratosglobal.com/StratosGlobal.cfm/fuseaction/inmarsat.inmarsatFleet_77_55_33/Stratos.cfm

"Fleet F77 is the first, full-featured model in a family of new high bandwidth IP enabled global satellite systems, taking maritime communications into the 21st Century." (page 1 of '4. Inmarsat Fleet (77, 55, 33).pdf')

"Fleet 55 is the second in a family of new high bandwidth IP enabled global satellite systems, taking maritime communications into the 21st Century." (page 2 of '4. Inmarsat Fleet (77, 55, 33).pdf')

"Stratos Fleet 33: The third member of a family of new high-bandwidth IP-enabled global satellite systems." (page 2 of '4. Inmarsat Fleet (77, 55, 33).pdf')

5. High Bandwidth Astra and Seasat

Source: MLESAT.COM Digest, 30 April 2000 (<http://www.mlesat.com/new.html>)

"SES' development plans for 28.2 degrees East Longitude continue to be based on three additional satellites (ASTRA 2B, ASTRA 2C and ASTRA 2D) which will be co-positioned with the existing ASTRA 2A at SES' second orbital location over the coming 18 months. This coherent deployment strategy, combined with the current availability of ASTRA 1D at 28.2 degrees East Longitude, will enable SES to meet the growing high-bandwidth requirements for new digital services at this orbital location." (page 10 of '5. Astra, Seasat.pdf')

"With two beams--one stretched Widebeam over Europe, western Siberia, North Africa and the Middle East, and a steerable Spotbeam over India--SESAT will enable EUTELSAT to consolidate its position in its core markets, and will open its first gateway to the Indian subcontinent to meet high bandwidth demands for Internet traffic between Europe and India." (page 10 of '5. Astra, Seasat.pdf')

6. High Bandwidth CASSIOPE

Source: Canadian Space Agency News Release, February 2004
(http://www.universetoday.com/am/publish/canada_polar_satellite_development.html?622004)

"Canadian government and business officials today announced the development of a new microsatellite called CASSIOPE which will serve a dual role in science and commercial communications. Scheduled for launch in 2007, CASSIOPE will carry a suite of eight scientific instruments called ePOP to study the effect of the Sun on the Earth's atmosphere and magnetic field. The satellite will also serve as a high bandwidth information courier, picking up data and delivering it to anywhere in the world." (page 1 of '6. CASSIOPE.pdf')